

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent

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THE BUGLE.

The Cuba Plot.

The annexed extract from a late New York letter of "the Washington Union" makes some rather remarkable additions to our rumors current respecting this mysterious movement:

"Under these circumstances, and under the belief that the English, French, and American population of the island will gladly exchange the antiquated rule of old Spain for laws, institutions, privileges, and influences in the State more in accordance with the spirit of the age, a large number of wealthy Creole families and individuals are preparing to assert the independence of the island on the first favorable opportunity. They have bought arms, military stores, &c., to a large extent in this country and England, almost all of which have long since passed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and Great Britain, having been landed and stored in Cuba, but elsewhere at points most convenient for the purposes of the native Cubans."

"For two years past they have been buying such merchandise liberally among us, as in England; and there are now a large number of wealthy and patriotic Creoles of the island in the United States, ostensibly traveling for pleasure, but really picking out men from among those distinguishing themselves in the Mexican war, whose names and experience would, if identified in the first movement, be likely at once to create a deeper sympathy in their cause in the breast of the American people, while it could not fail to inspire confidence in their ultimate success on the part of all residents of their island."

"Thus, it is understood that had General Worth lived, he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, and commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnish the means and undoubtedly consider him pledged to this purpose, and have lately been slyly put to it to supply the want of an American commander-in-chief of gallant daring, great experience and reputation—equal, in moral effect, to half an army."

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, Aug. 26th:

"Since I have arrived here, I have heard much more than I am willing to tell in regard to the movements in this country for the conquest of Cuba. I know the place where and the time when the offer was made to Gen. Worth to head the enterprise. I know the terms offered, &c. But I write to say, that he and others refused to go into the enterprise unless the people of Cuba should encourage it."

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1849.

Since my former communication in reference to this matter, I have learned that the number of Americans required by the conspirators for the descent upon the Havana is 4,000—a large portion of whom are enlisted and are receiving pay! Small vessels are already engaged for the transport of arms and munitions in advance, to a small island near Cuba, at which the buccaners fleet is to rendezvous and prepare for the attack. The notorious Col. White, who figured in the early part of the Mexican war, and afterward raised a regiment at New Orleans to assist the Yucatecos against the Indians, is in New York with sufficient money at his command and actively engaged in enlisting troops. Other similar characters are associated with him in the contemplated scheme. It is evident that the Cubans are in an advanced state of preparation for the outbreak, and are awaiting the arrival of their allies from the States; for it would be worse than fool-hardy for a light armament with only 4,000 men to think of storming the impregnable walls of the Havana, unless they expected the most efficient aid and co-operation from the people on shore, or from the garrison itself. It will be remembered that the harbor of Havana is in shape like an ox-bow, and that at the entrance, which is quite narrow, are the massive and frowning battlements of Moro Castle. In all its appointments it is an object of admiration and terror.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—The sudden appearance of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, off Round Island, on Wednesday evening last, created some excitement there, where there are congregated about 400 of the men enlisted for the secret expedition. The rank and file, being as yet entirely ignorant of their destination, take but little interest in the matter, but there is evidently considerable uneasiness among those in command, al-

though they profess to fear no interruption. Everything is quiet on the island, and we believe the men are better supplied with provisions than they were at first. No military discipline is observed, and we are informed that the men are allowed to visit Pascagoula and the neighboring shores whenever they choose.—N. O. Picayune, Aug. 24th.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.—The editor of the Providence Transcript is informed that emissaries from abroad are in that city, attempting to enlist men for the invasion of Cuba; and in order to induce citizens to enlist, they offer very liberal pay in money, with a bonus on landing at Cuba, where it is said many of the people are in favor of the movement. They represent that Gen. —, of Cuba, now in this country, is at the head of the movement in the United States; and that fifteen thousand individuals in the United States have already agreed to join. It is further said, that the Cabinet of President Taylor, or a part of them, secretly favor the movement. As a further inducement to recruits, it is said that the commanding officer of the United States vessels, sent to watch the movement, is favorable to, and will not interrupt it. One master of officers for instant embarkation was to take place in New York this day, and persons left New-England yesterday to be present.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Secret Expedition.—Commander Randolph of the sloop-of-war Albany, lying off Round Island, has notified the persons encamped there to leave immediately, as he threatens to commence a blockade and cut off their provisions. He accuses them of being vagabonds with unlawful intentions. He says that he will prevent the steamer from coming to take them to sea, and will do all in his power to disperse them.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1849.

For some time past, several men, calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have been enlisting men in this city, private and secret, that they shall perform duty in any service in which their aid may be required when the expedition shall have arrived at its destination. Immediately after the enlistment of each man, he is made acquainted with certain secret signs, by which he can recognize his fellow associates, agents or officers; and, as I also learn, each man binds himself to keep the fact of such an expedition being in process of formation to himself, and to reveal it to no one. Another stipulation which those who enlist in the enterprise are obliged to enter into, is, that the destination of the expedition is not to be made known to them until the vessel in which they shall embark shall have reached a certain latitude and longitude. When that particular point shall have been reached, the object and intent of the expedition, as well as the point of embarkation, will be fully made known to them, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and perform the military service which they entered into in this city. Fifteen hundred men, or more, have at this time announced their readiness to embark in this enterprise, and the number is increasing every day. A formidable quantity of arms has also been secured, consisting of fifteen or twenty thousand muskets, which were purchased of Government contractors in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, and are safely secured in the place appointed for the expedition to land at. The active men in this affair, the leaders, who command and are now carrying it on, will visit the Northern cities, where (in New York particularly) they expect to get all such additional recruits as they desire.

I have as yet said nothing of the object of this great movement, nor the point at which the expedition will embark. You recollect very well, that, for some time past, there have been rumors of a revolutionary character in the Northern part of Mexico, and that it has been expected by the Mexican Government that an attempt would be made to establish an independent republic in the Northern States, to be called the republic of the Sierra Madre. The subject caused a great deal of anxiety to the central government at Mexico, and troops were sent there some months ago, and other measures adopted to nip it in the bud. Now the object of this expedition is to carry out the formation of the republic of the Sierra Madre, to separate that territory from the Mexican Republic, proclaim its independence, and maintain it by force. It was in this way that the separation and independence of Texas was brought about; and the scheme in that instance having succeeded so well, it will be tried now in Sierra Madre. The place of embarkation and rendezvous is Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, which, you are aware, is very accessible from New Orleans.

A great many of the soldiers and officers in the late war with Mexico, have joined this movement; and I am credibly informed that it has received the approbation, if, indeed, it has not emanated from, some of the leading citizens of the South.

Some of these statesmen think that the time has arrived when not to resist in a war often threatened, the continual encroachments of the North on the rights of the South, and their repeated and incessant attacks on the institution of Slavery, ought justly to be considered cowardly and craven-hearted. A dissolution of the Union has been frequently threatened, and this movement is the commencement of a train of events that will lead to such a consummation on the part of the South, under the guidance of the leading Southern politicians. The expectation is, that the Sierra Madre would, of course, in due time, be annexed to the United States; and as soon as that is accomplished, the South will recede from the Union, and the Sierra Madre, form a separate and independent republic, leaving the North to act as it pleases. With such a vast increase of cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar-producing soil, the new Southern republic, it is thought, would

be able to control the markets of the world, as far as those staples are concerned.

I believe I have not left any point of consequence concerned with this secret expedition, its objects and purposes, untouched.—You may use them or not, as you think proper; but that they are strictly true, I would pledge my existence.

The Charleston Mercury, the great Quilt-bum organ of slavery and disunion, breaks out in the following terrific and magnificent "Calhounian":

"President Taylor may put forth his proclamations, and use or abuse his high office to treckle to northern fanaticism, and to repress any generous sympathy, or more efficient support in the shape of men and bayonets, to aid in such a struggle, but his edicts will be in vain. He will have to establish here a tyranny as despotic as that which exists in Cuba, before he can hinder an American citizen from going where he pleases to fight for an oppressed people against their oppressors. Thousands of our gallant sons will go to that glorious island to rescue it from Spanish or negro domination, it called on by the people of Cuba. They will not allow this garden spot of the world—this key of the Gulf of Mexico—this gate of the Mississippi river—more important to the South and the great valley of the west, than all the middle States, and northern to boot—to fall under any control inimical to their interests."

In despite of the Buffalo platform, which Mr. Webster asserts to be genuine whiggery, declaring that no more slave States shall be added to this Union, they will place another star in our flag, among the brightest of them all, and make it there to shine for ever. The frowns of a weak and already prostrated administration—the opposition of southern traitors, in or out of Congress—the cries of northern aspirants to power by a northern predominance, or of furious fanatics, poisoned, like the rattlesnake in August, by their own venom, will not avert the onward march of events. Cuba will be a part of these southern States—and of these United States."

Incidents of Slavery.

A DESPERATE NEGRO.—Some years since a gentleman residing in Anderson County in this State, sold a negro man to a citizen of Middle Tennessee. The negro, but in a short time ran away and returned to Anderson Co., and secreted himself for a year or more in the neighborhood of his wife, but was finally discovered and apprehended, and again taken to Middle Tennessee. He remained there some time until a favorable opportunity was presented and again absconded. This was six or seven years since. A large reward was offered for his apprehension. Diligent search was for a long time made, but no traces of him being discovered, his running away had passed entirely out of the minds of all but his owners. A few days since, however, two men, residing in Anderson County, by the names of Diggs and Low, were out with their rifles hunting game. Being fatigued and thirsty, for the purpose of refreshing themselves, they concluded to go to a fine spring not far off. This they did, and up to the cabin, where there were several white women living. Diggs took his seat upon a bed, while his companion, Low, remained in the yard. One of the women was in the cabin, and as soon as Diggs entered, she commenced a sprightly conversation with him, during which she approached the bedside and fell on the floor a large butcher knife, at which, as soon as it struck the floor, the hand of a negro caught from under the bed. Diggs, suspecting being thus awakened, he, with great presence of mind, kicked the knife beyond the reach of the hand, and instantly a huge negro sprang out, drew up an axe with both hands, and was swinging it over his head, and the skull of Diggs, when fortunately the force of the blow was so far checked by the axe striking the "loft," that all the injury Diggs sustained was a slight gash in his forehead of four or five inches in length. Diggs cocked his gun, presented it at the negro and fired; but the negro observed the precise position of the muzzle, and placed the broad side of the axe before it, so that the bullet must necessarily strike it, as it did. Diggs sprang upon the negro and grappled, but did not succeed in throwing him on the ground. The negro had struck him another severe blow above the eye with the axe. The report of the gun brought Low into the cabin, just as Diggs threw the negro upon the bed. Low ran up immediately and with his butcher knife stabbed the negro three times in the side, sticking the knife each time as deep as he could. Finding that this did not vanquish the negro, who still struggled with Diggs, he placed the gun at the negro's side and discharged the entire load into his body. This overcame the negro and he yielded, bleeding from every wound very profusely. Diggs and Low supposing that he must necessarily die, went out in search of neighbors, who when they came in, discovered the negro still alive, and knew him to be the same negro that had been so long "in the woods."

The negro was removed to the Clinton jail, where he is now confined to await a trial for the assault upon Diggs' life, the punishment for which, if he be convicted, is death; tho' we learn there is no probability that he will recover.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Reg., Aug. 25.

MURDER OF A PLANTER BY HIS NEGRO.—The Arkansas Intelligencer, of Van Buren 11th inst., gives the following particulars of a horrid tragedy, perpetrated at Vache Grasse, Crawford County, where a married negro, whom his master was carrying away to sell, butchered him, and has since been wounded.

From Mr. Anderson in the conduct of his negro, Mr. Anderson, a highly respectable citizen of Benton County, left home last week for the purpose of selling him. In company with the negro, he crossed to Fort Smith. On Sunday the negro arrived at Fayetteville, with his master's horse, and dressed in his master's clothes, and remarked

to another negro that he had killed his master. Mr. Anderson was soon found about 150 yards from the road, weltering in his gore, his skull fractured in a shocking manner, and his throat cut from ear to ear. Sons of the party in pursuit of the negro, after having come up with and shot him, about 25 miles from Fayetteville, near where his wife lived, returned to the house, and found the negro washing his wound. His escape was then so precipitate, that he left his pantaloons behind, one pocket of which contained Anderson's purse, with about \$14. The pantaloons show a ball wound, which indicates that the ball must have lodged in the hip; and from the appearance of clotted blood on the suspenders, he is no doubt wounded in the shoulder, it is supposed mortally. It is now known that the murder of his master was premeditated, that he had disclosed his intentions to some free negroes. Mr. Anderson was Mr. Mecklin's brother-in-law, Principal of the Ozark Institute.

ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal of Saturday last states that six negroes, belonging to E. R. Griffith, Mr. Warfield, and some others, left their owners on Saturday night week, and have not been taken—they are doubtless making for a free State. The Journal very much fears that Abolitionists are at work in their midst. The Journal also gives the following case:

On Friday night last a free mulatto, in the employment of S. T. Stonestreet, Esq., of this place, eloped with a servant girl, the property of Mr. S.—taking about \$100 belonging to Higman, a servant at Mr. Poole's hotel and husband of the girl. Mr. S. was at the Springs. Higman borrowed a horse from Mr. S. with the pretense of going on a visit a short distance; he, however, left the horse he borrowed, and took another, a very fine traveler. As soon as it was discovered that he had left in this manner, arrangements were made for pursuit. The gentlemen who followed after him returned home on Monday night, having been unsuccessful in their efforts to capture them. They, however, ascertained in Baltimore that they had left in the cars for York, Pa. The officers, thinking there was no possibility of their being able to obtain passage, did not go to the cars; else they would have been in time to arrest them. Higman was known to several persons in Baltimore as a free man, and having stolen the free papers of his sister-in-law, Mr. Jesse Leach, formerly of this County, now a resident of Baltimore, certified to the freedom of H. and the genuineness of the signature of the clerk of Montgomery County to the same in possession of the woman. In due time the conductor allowed them to take passage, and they are now in Pennsylvania, where they will be hard to capture. The colts and horse were found at Goddard's stable, and brought back. H. left his wife and children.

CHIVALRY.—A Norfolk paper contains the following advertisement:

Notice. For sale, a Colored Girl, of very superior qualifications, who is now in Mr. Hall's Jail in Norfolk. She is what speculators call a Fancy Girl—a bright Mulatto, fine figure, straight black hair, and very black eyes—remarkably neat and cleanly in her dress and person. I venture to say, that there is not a better seamstress, cutter and fitter of ladies and children's Dresses in Norfolk or elsewhere, or a more fanciful netter of Bead Bags, Money Purses, &c.

Any Lady or Gentleman, in Norfolk or Portsmouth, who may wish to purchase a Girl of this description, (whom I consider the most valuable in Virginia,) may take her and try her a month or more at my risk, and if she does not suit and answer the description here given, may return her to Mr. Hall. The cause of offence, for which I intend (though reluctantly) to sell her is that she has been recently induced, by the persuasions of some colored persons, to make her escape with them to the North, in which she failed, and is now for sale. Apply to the subscriber in Suffolk, or to James Murdaugh, Esq., or to C. C. Robinson, of Portsmouth, for further information.

JOSEPH HOLLADAY.

A Young Hero.

A friend relates to us the following fact, which would give its subject a wide fame, but for his crime of a colored skin: A boy about fifteen years of age, who was formerly a slave in Virginia, has resided for about three years with his "young master" in Baltimore; but, for some trifling offence, the slaveholder resolved to send him again to Virginia. The boy knowing that it would lessen his chances for freedom, refused to go. He was seized, and forcibly thrust on board the steamer for Norfolk, to be sent to Petersburg, and so closely watched till the boat left, that he could not escape. But despair could not quench his love of liberty. Watching his opportunity, when the boat was well under way, and some two or three miles from shore, he leaped overboard, resolved to swim while he could, and then resign himself to his fate, welcoming death rather than slavery. Fortunately for the brave boy, he soon discovered a floating plank, and seizing it, he sustained himself upon it to the shore, and started for a land of liberty. Every generous heart will rejoice with him that he has gained the rich blessing which he has so nobly earned. But the cheek of every American should tingle with shame to know that FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS have been offered by the kidnapper for the recapture of this young hero, and his return into slavery. Thanks to the free hearts at the North, whose humanity is stronger than constitutions and laws, he is beyond the reach of the man-thief. Who would be so base or cowardly as to refuse a welcome to this young freeman, to obey either national compact or statute, or the solemn teachings of the pulpit? Let every true man ask this question when tempted to join a government which makes mercy to the fugitive slave a crime.—Pa. Freeman.

Selections.

From the Liberator.
Father Mathew and Slavery.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20, 1849.

FRIEND GARRISON:
Who would have thought a "polite invitation" to Father Mathew to attend the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in his own nation and government, would have waked up such a hornet's nest! Who should have been invited, if not he, to say nothing of his ever signing or seeing that Address of the 70,000 Irishmen to their countrymen who had emigrated hither! He is a Briton, and it was a British jubilee. Every Briton should be, ex-officio, a member of such a gathering. I hope the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will never commit a greater sin than extending this invitation; not you, that of making faithful record of the manner of its reception.

And what a thundering reason the poor slavery-whipped vassals, all about, are giving why this "Friend of Man" should keep aloof from the anti-slavery cause—that it will injure his influence in Ireland, let him remember back to Ireland. I have heard of a man, almost as great and well known as Theobald Mathew, who began life by "making himself of no reputation"—at least among evil doers. How sorry the temperance-loving editors of our times would have been, over the mistake he made! Father Mathew, then, may censure the pirate, and cover his crimes with the leaves of the Bible, even for the "influence" it would give him to caution that same pirate against too free eating and drinking; thus improvidently squandering the fine estate his bloody and terrible business had procured him.

"Of all the cant in this canting world," I know of none more unspeakably despicable, than that a man, any man, great or little, must hold his tongue over one abomination, to command more power for rebuking another.

I am proud of my friend Rodgers, that he returned the pledge, accompanied with so noble a testimony. I hope we shall tell every foreigner who touches our shores, all about the slave system, and brand him as an enemy to freedom and to man, if he does not rebuke it as boldly and faithfully here, where it is, as ever did O'Connell or Theobald Mathew in his own country.

Yours for Justice and Right,
Influence or no influence,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

From the Cleveland True Democrat.

True Greatness.

A new spirit has arisen, and unless we mistake it, a new measurement of true greatness will be made by the People.

Heretofore, and now to a great extent, the political heroes of the age have been partisans, and have spoken, on a large scale, very much as actors do in the theatre. They wear the buskin on the forum. Around them partisans and opponents are gathered, and hurrah and hiss go up to stimulate or condemn. The consequence is, that political leaders—Statesmen, are nearly all overrated, not only as to the positive power they possess, but as to the positive good they do.

Think, reader, for one moment of the hundreds of famous great ones you know, or remember, and tell us of one great deed—one real beneficent act they have done. Exceptions, glorious and great, exist. But the mass of Statesmen, have been dead instruments—passive tools of Party or Authority—opponents of Government when out of office, and defenders of it when in. Do we speak too strongly? Take, then, by way of illustration, the age when CHATHAM figured—or later, when PITT and BURKE, and Fox, and that "illustrious galaxy" of mental power flourished in England, and ask, in all their lives, and with all their influence, what one act they did, at all calculated to uphold human liberty—what one policy they created, or followed, at all tending to advance Humanity. A little enlargement of Liberty of Speech, and a favorable change in the Law of Libel, are all that can be named!

Yet school-boy and maiden, poet and scholar, sing their praises and sweep forth their names, as if they were the hallowed of earth! Nay, he who doubts their claims, or denies their superiority, will be heralded forth, most likely, as a foolish sneerer or captious finder. But why should one rule be applied to the individual man, and another to the false Statesman? If the citizen of wealth and power be chilled by avarice, and crushed by a heartless selfishness—will he, while living, feel the love of society, or when dead, command its respect? No display in the one case—no rich cenotaph in the other—can make men thus false to themselves and their God. The world must be better for a man having lived in it, or else the world will not honor him when alive, or cherish him when dead. So should it be with Statesmen, and he is alike untrue to Duty and Right who would judge them by any other rule.

The truth is, there is nothing creative—nothing beneficent—nothing great—in the character of the masses of Statesmen, living or dead. The doers of good have been, as they are, outside of the Forum, and the Legislative Hall. The creators of Social Reform are the unknown and untitled. It was a peasant heart and arm, in Judea, heaven born, that struck first at wrong and sin, and it has been peasant hearts and arms ever since, that have been the true workers for man. Name, if you can, reader, the leaders or Statesmen of any nation who have risked popularity or place for Right. Mention, if you are able, a large party, in all political history, that has forgotten success, and trodden under-foot the very thought of spoil, as it labored earnestly, fearlessly, for man. They have yielded, only when they could not help yielding. They have granted justice, when justice could be

no longer denied. Whatever they have done, they have been forced to do by the direct outside pressure of the good and true, or in anticipation of what they foresaw they would demand. Are such men to be heralded forth as Man's best champions? Are they to be declaimed about, written and sung about, as the real heroes of our race! We shall weaken Christianity, and impair true morality, and lessen all true greatness, just in proportion as we seek thus to exalt the false over the true.

From the Louisville Examiner.
Cheap Patriotism.

In this goodly city of ours there is an abundance of cheap patriotism. Let it be known that some 4,000 miles off, a people are becoming restless under long continued wrong and oppression, and forthwith our popularity seeking politicians are brimful of the most disinterested philanthropy and sincere sympathy. They will, at a moment's warning, congregate together and pass patriotic resolutions by the hat full. A few months since the "boisterous institutions" of old Ireland were not conducted to the satisfaction of our humming-bird patriots; a court-house sympathy meeting was therefore convened, and the government of England duly lectured in a series of resolutions, freely spiced with patriotic anathemas against tyranny, oppression, kinglycraft and all that sort of thing.

Within the past few years we have had, in this city of Louisville, public meetings of sympathy with the Greeks, the French, the Poles, the Irish, and the Dorr Government of Rhode Island, all of which were doubtless very proper, and against which we have not a word to say. We have attended many of these meetings, and we do not recollect of hearing a word said against interfering with "the domestic institutions" of an oppressing or an oppressed people. "Vested rights" were generally forgotten. "The rights of property" had no peculiar sacredness or precedence over the "rights of persons." Henry headed denouement, if founded in wrong, true eloquently denounced. Men could then stand up and give utterance to those immortal sentiments of the Declaration of Independence—in which it is declared that "all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Without any equivocation and contemptible comments—comments which state disposes to the living and a slander upon the dead—speakers and listeners spoke and acted generally as American freemen might be expected to speak and act, and one would not suppose that a slave could tread "the glorious soil of patriotic Kentucky."

The secret of all this spontaneous patriotism lies on the surface. IT COSTS NOTHING AND IS POPULAR. We can afford an abundance of eloquent denunciation against all oppression and wrong, provided it exists on another continent and in another form than that which prevails in our own land. Our skin-deep patriots can tread on the toes of the Pope, knock Gen. Oudot over the knuckles, curse the government of England, anathematize the Emperor of Russia, for all this can be done without suffering either in their purses or their popularity—but ask them to "look at home," and to do or say something that shall tend to destroy a system of slavery that regards MEN simply as property, and which cannot be sustained a moment without a violation of the most sacred rights of humanity, and all at once they are "as dumb as oysters." They will tell you "that liberty is a very good thing sometimes and under certain circumstances" but "circumstances (especially color) alter cases." That the sentiments about personal equality promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, are a "lying abstraction," long since exploded by the inventive genius of John C. Calhoun. That political and social wrongs are best remedied by the slow process of "moral causes." That Jesus therefore slavery cannot be very wrong, that after all slaves are in a better condition than "free niggers."

With our views of right, as founded in the laws of man's being, and as clearly proclaimed in our National Charter, we have no confidence whatever in this time-serving and superficial patriotism, and we have no doubt that a large proportion of the fairweather patriots who thus openly proclaim themselves the slaves of prejudice, and who are always ready to bow down to that ever-changing but omnipotent idol—public opinion—would, if they were residents of Europe, be the most obsequious slaves of monarchy or the most radical levelers, just as the popular breeze or the instincts of self-interest would seem to dictate.

The New Orleans Abduction.—The Spanish Rey, about whose departure from New Orleans to Cuba, there has been so much mystery, has been delivered up by the Spanish authorities. He says he was forcibly abducted, and the Spanish Consul will doubtless have to suffer for the offence.

TOOK HER LIBERTY.—A female owner of human beings visited Newburyport, a few days since, with what she calls "a piece of property." The Union says the "property" has become more partial to liberty than slavery, and hence the Virginia "lady" has been deprived of her services.

In 1835, only fourteen years ago, there were not 5,000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean. Now there are nearly 1,000,000.

J. G. Whittier is about publishing a new volume of prose.

Meetings of sympathy for the Hungarians have been held in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other large cities.